### A Decree by His Majesty the King.

WE, KALAKAUA, by the Grace of God and by the election of the Legislature of the Hawaiian Islands, King; being desirous of commemorating Our election to the Throne, and by manifesting Our appre ciating of services rendered and to be rendered to Our superior, to Ourselves and to Our Successors. and having for this purpose resolved to establish De vested by the 25th Article of Our Constitution. deeree as follows:

Anteres far-The Order of Kalakana is hereby established for the recompense of distinguished merit and services rendered to the State, or to Ourselves or

Asr. 2xt-The Reigning Severeign, or whosever shall in his name discharge the office of Regent, shall at all times he the Grand Master of the Order. Aux. Sun-The Order of Kalakaga shall consist of or grades, wis: Companions, Commanders, Grand been, and Grand Cross with Cordon.

Age, and Grand Clear with Cordon.

Age, 4rg.—The number of Companions shall be not more than exty; the number of Commanders shall mut exceed therey; the number of Grand Officers shall not exceed twenty; and the number of Grand Cr.es with Cordon shall not exceed twelve.

Aur. Sep - The Decerations of the Order granted to

reigners shall not be reckened in the number in the love Article set forth. Aux. Sen. The administration of the affairs of the Order is committed to an Executive Committee, the numination of which We reserve to Ourselves and Successors. One of the Executive Conneil shall be the Grand Chancellor of the Order, the nomination of whom We reserve to Qurselves and Our Successors; and there shall likewise be a Secretary and Treasurer nominated by Ourselves or Our Successors from among the members of the Executive Committee, who shall selfs the Grand Chanceller, and the signature of the said Secretary shall be equivalent to that of the nd Chancellor, in case of absence or illness. av. brs. Distinctions of all classes of the Order whall be granted without nomination on the personal decision of the Reigning Sovereign alone. But the wreign will make such appointments in the Execu-

time Continued of the Order. Act. Sys.—The Grand Council shall consist of all the members of the Order resident within the King-dom, and shall be convened each year on the 12th day of February, unless said day shall fall on Sunday, in which case the meeting shall take place on Monday following; and it shall be the duty of the basewiller to cause due notice to be given of the hour and place of such meeting.

Aur. Pro-Estraordinary meetings of the Grand
Council will be held at any time when the Sovereign
may desire it; but the Grand Chancelor will give

notice of such meeting at least fifteen days previous to the day appointed for the meeting.

Aur. 1078-The Grand Council shall be the Couned in which the Sovereign will alter or add to any regulations of the Order. Should it be found inex-pedient for any reason, that the Grand Council should meet on the 12th of February, the Chanceller of the

order will give written notice of the pustponement to order will give written better of the purishment to all members residing in the Kingdom. Aur. 11rm—Sheurd any member be guilty of any conduct which may render his expulsion from the Order advisable, he shall be tried before the Grand Sented duly nonvened. Any person so arraigned hall have reasonable notice in writing of the charges a be preferred against him, and shall have every opportunity to defend himself, and shall be finall

ndemned and deposed unly on a vote of a majority those present voting by ballot. Ant. 17rn—Should any member, being within the Kingdom, neglect to attend a Grand Council when duly netified, or neglect to send in writing a sufficient axone therefor, he shall pay to the Treasurer a fine

Ant. 12vn - The Chancellor shall be the Keeper of the Seal of the Order, which shall be the likeness of a Knight Communder's decoration surrounded by the wurde "Chancellerie of the Order of Kalakana," and sath "Feb. 12th, 1874," which said Seal shall be impressed upon all Diplomas of the Order, and the Diplomas shall be countersigned by the Chanceller, or in his absence by the Secretary, or in case of the absence of both, by some person especially authorized by the Secretary to sign for the Chancel-

Aur. 16rm - The Ineignia of the Order shall be, or the Grand Cross, a Maltere Cross with the arms of the Cruss enumeled in blue and white, and betwee each of the great arms a Pulcu'ou\*; this Cross carry-ing a Shield enumeled in blue and white, and on the Chield a Kahili', a wreath in gold supporting the arms of the Cross and the Pulculou; around the edge of the Shield the words Kalakawa, February 17th. 1874, this placed so a Star of eight points in silver with a Cordon of sky blue Ribbon. The Insignia for Smand Officer shall be a Star one quarter of an inch less in diameter than the Grand Cross. The Insignia for Commander shall be the Cross as described above in gold, surmounted by the effigy of the Hawaiian Crown. Insignia for Companions of the Order shall

eight stripes alternate blue and white.

The decoration of Commanders shall be worn suspended from the neck, and all other decorations shall be affixed to the left breast, except when the Sorereign shall be pleased to make a special direction that any person may be permitted to wear the Star of the Grand Cross suspended by a Collar from his neck; and the Suvereign, will hereafter designate the fashion

Aur. 13rm.—The fees on receipt of Commissions and Issignia by any gentleman residing within the Kingdom shall be:

Grand Officer ...

It being understood that no fee will be expected from any person residing abroad not subjects. Given under Our hand, at Our Palace, in Hono-laha, this Tawnty-Digith day of Soptember, A. D., 1872, and the Second Vess of Our East. 1875, and the Second Year of Our Reign KALAKAUA R.

"Nove A Pulselin is a staff or red with a round ball at the end of the which in succised times being set up before any a place, indirected that the place was—Samelungy—se that a person taking refuge there, was safe while he staid there. \* Sort—a Kahili is a Standard composed of various colored becomes, correct before the High Chiefs of Hawaii on State

Du. TRANCIS B. HUTCHINSON has been this day as pointed Physician of the Insure Asylum and Port Physicine of the Pury of Honolulu, vice Dr. G. Trousseau re-W. L. MORHONUA, Minister of the Interior.

Fotorior Office, Sept. 19th, 1876. ALL persons, whether natives or foreigners, living in All persons, whether failives or firesceners, living in final pure of the city between Poschown street and Manhadea arrest, and between Boretania airset, and Queen arrest, are becoming years to aware the rubbish in front last respective posmises toto pies, on the morning of balanchay, Oct. 8th, 18th, and the primoners will remove the mone.

Agent of the Board of Health.

It constant, October 1, 28th.

As the notice for clearing the streets seems to be mis-coolerness by some, all persons are hereby cautioned season making the streets a receptacle for rubbish and thin from our cleaning day to another. Rubbish, &c., accumulating in yards, and be removed by the occupants thereof.

Encoded, Aug. 24, 6875.

Agent Board of Heatth.

Mr. Proc. E. Bruse has this day been appointed Agent to grant Marriage Licenses for the District of Konz, Island of Onlin. W. L. MORRICNCA. Minister of the Interior. INTERNAL OFFICE, Sept. 25th, 1875.

Ma. Erwans Farmers has been this day appointed pure of Mr. L. Nethilly, resigned.

W. L. MokhloNUA, Minister of Interior.

Laterier Office, Sept. 14th, 1875.

Mis. Z. Suxa has been this day appointed Agent to take a newledgments to Contracts for later to the Löstrict of

Presure Normes.—On the 25d Sept. 1873, the then Minister of the Inherite can thereof the public against trespossing as any Hovermorea and in the Kingdom by the anapthormal cauting of impres or wood, or otherwise despoiling asial made of their reduced current. As the above notice has been assauly disregarded in many districts of the Islands. The attention of the public is again called to the materia, the attention of the public is again called to the materia, the attention of the public is again called a file the materia, the attention of the least.

W. L. MOERONUA, Minister of Interior, interior, Office, Sept. 18th, 1873.

John K. Unama.
J. Armara.
Pont lalant.
W. C. lane.
G. W. A. Hapal.
_T. K. Eldarta.
H. Cooper.
D. H. Nahime.
Jan. Wood.
C. Williams.
J. O. Kawebe.
_T. Aholo.
J. A. Kankan.
_P. Kamal.
_B. Kupibea.
I. R. Kaponisi.
Palakobutsi.
S. W. Wilcox.
S. Kumuhalo.

Dep't of Pleaner, Aug. 24, 1878.

# HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

AN INDEPENDENT JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO HAWAHAN PROGRESS. PUBLISHED AND EDITED BY HENRY M. WHITNEY.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 6.

THE Lahui Hawaii and Advertiser both publish a communication written by a native in regard to the physician of the Queen's Hospital, which we must say appears to us to have been dictated rather by feelings of personal malice un order of Merit, do by virtue of the authority in than by any more lofty motive. And knowing, as every member of the community must, the strong prejudice which exists among Hawaiians in regard to the Hospital, and indeed, against all foreign medical treatment, it is a matter of surprise to us that these papers should be willing to do anything to aid in the dissemination of statements which may diminish the amount of good which the institution is capable of effecting. From the beginning there has been great difficulty in persuading natives to go to the Hospital when sick, in consequence of their ignorance and superstitious notions. But this feeling has been gradually dying out, and under Dr. McKilbin's management the place has even attained a considerable degree of popularity. To call it a "fiery furnace" and to like the Doctor to a "wild lion" savors too much of the "cock and bull" style; -it is simply an extravagant way of speaking of his brusqueness, which we will guarantee never hurt anybody yet, and which in view of his well-known skill and success in his profession, it is idle to mention. We are able to speak on this subject from personal knowledge, having had occasion to send, at different times, quite a number of patients to the Hospital, and we will state that we never heard the first sound of complaint, and never saw any unwillingness to return there when necessary. THE Advertiser of last week offers a sugges-

tion in regard to the water-supply which it thinks will afford the public matter for rumination until the Legislature meets in April, 'It is to enclose a tank by means of dams, some three miles above the present reservoir, to be connected with the latter by a ten-inch pipe. This plan would preserve in store all the water ever to be needed by the city in any emergency of fire, or in the driest seasons when the springs might fail. And it would at once reconcile us to our water-goblets, while the cows might continue to roam over the valley at their own sweet wills." Our contemporary does not claim originality for the plan, and we are positively astonished that it can see anything in it worthy of endorsement. Owing to the rapid rise of the grade in the valley of Nauanu, it would, in the first place, be immensely expensive to level off a suitable site for a reservoir that " would preserve in storeall the water ever to be needed by the city." Secondly, the presence of a large body of water at an elevation of several hundred feet directly back lives and property. An error in engineering, a lack of watchfulness in sub-officials, a little unnoticed burrowing of rats, and some fine day, or worse, some dark night the placid, innocent pond, would like a besom of destruction sweep through the town, repeating the appalling scenes which have been witnessed within a few years in various parts of the United States and Europe, in consequence of the failure of milldams. Thirdly, we had supposed that one of be a like Cross, blue and white enameled Arms in creasing the rain-fall, and equalizing the supone shall have inscribed upon the Shield. ply of water throughout the year. Who would the word " Keola," with a wreath undernesth it, on the lower edge of the Shield. The ribbons, shall be worth stripes alternate blue and white. perhaps, in a stagnant "tank," even though all obnoxious impurities had had time to set-

The plan would be at best only an experiment. Who knows whether the geological formation of the upper valley is favorable for the retention of water. It is by no means impossible that a large sum of money might be invested there in works which would prove ab-100 solutely useless. But on the contrary, money spent in buying out the rights of dairymen, and in transforming the locality from a water-defiling cow-pasture, into a region of cool forests and percunial fountains, where everything that might contaminate the crystal waters should be carefully excluded, would entail no risks, and would ensure an abundant supply of the purest water.

## - Homestends.

There is a mistake which is often made by newly married people in Honolulu as well as in other cities; it consists in renting a house, or a suite of rooms perhaps, instead of buying a home. The young married couple are often more anxious to maintain a degree of style, than to secure true and permanent comfort : and in order to do that, they furnish their hired house or rooms just as richly as their means will possibly admit of. Indeed it is often the case that they go beyond their means in this respect, the wife's standard not being what they can get along with, and be comfortable, but to have her apartments furnished so that her neighbor, Mrs. Smith or Mrs. Jenkins, cannot have the pleasure of being superior to her. Now, this is all wrong. If the choice lies between a house and lot, and fine furniture, let the fine furniture go for the present. It is something which inevitably depreciates in value. However wisely or economically it may have been purchased, and however carefully preserved, it will rarely bring the price paid for it, whether it be sold the day W. L. MOEHONUA, Minister of Interior. on the contrary a house and lot is always after its purchase or five years afterward. But worth its cost, and, as a rule, the longer it is owned, the greater is its value. Every improvement made either for utility or ornament, -every tree or shrub planted tends to enhance this. Free rent and independence are the result of house-ownership, neither of which is attained by the possession of furniture, be it never so gorgeous and rich. Many in beginning married life are doubtless deterred from buying a house of their own, by a feeling that they cannot afford it; but a little reflection will show that they could much better afford to pay interest on a mortgage than the same amount in rent. In the one case they may remain five or ten years in a house and then be obliged to pay an increased rent in consequence of the appreciation of the property, or leave a place to which they and their children have become attached, and in the other, as they pay up the principal the amount of interest grows beautifully less each year; and preover they can engage with a hearty enthusiasm in the work of improvement seeing that they themselves and their children will reap the benefit of their labors, instead of

unoccupied parts of the habitable world not only with manufactures and capital, but with men. One of their largest exports is human fiesh and blood, done up in individual packages, and shipped across oceans and seas to every country on the globe. The tide of emigration has been flowing ever since the first English settlement was made on the American coast, more than 250 years ago. It has had its

The official record of emigration from 1840 to 1873 registers every great economic event of that time,-the Irish famine, the discovery of gold in California and Australia, the Ameri-716 in 1858. The outbreak of the Civil War 1817, when it suddenly dropped to 31,065 in 1818. When gold was discovered in Australia, the number of emigrants thither quarupled in a year. From 21,532 in 1851 it became 87,-881 in 1852, and 61,401 the next year, and 83,-237 the next, or 1854. It continued to decline n Australia down to 12,227 in 1870.

In 1873 the total number of emigrants from the United Kingdom was 310,612, or about 1 per cent, of the whole population of the Kingdom. Of these persons, 233,073 went to the United States. This rate of decrease exceeds the annual average increase of the British population 1861 and 1871. For these ten years it was only 8.8 per cent. But the great proportionate loss was from Ireland. Nevertheless population is now increasing more rapidly than emigration and death together can thin it. According to the report of the Registrar-General, the net daily increase in the population of the United Kingdom is 705. In 18 5, the total population was 29,861,908. In 1874 it was 32,412,000.

The wonderful fact shown by these figures is that this little cluster of islands on the western shore of Europe should produce such enormous numbers of human beings. England and Wales, in which the land is owned by comparatively few persons, are more densely populated than any country in Europe except Belgium, which is a land of manufactures and farm patches. Yet the density increases every year, despite the hundreds of thousands who ancient Erin, for the New World. It would be rights. Do not Englishmen believe it? Do not an interesting study to trace the effect of British emigration upon British trade, and discover how much of the vast commerce of the United of the city would be a standing menace to our Kingdom consists of buying from and selling to

> By a letter from a correspondent of the Sydney Herald, we learn that the sugar-planters of Queensland are in the same predicament as those of Hawaii nei in regard to labor. And it also appears that, in spite of their proximity to India, from which country it has been suggested that we endeavor to obtain immi-

land would be under the protection of the law; also this business. that written agreements or contracts under the Musters and Servants Act 1861, made in China, would be valid in Queensland, and that Chinese laborers brought into Queensland by virtue of such writ ten agreement of indenture would be entitled to the same protection as emigrants coming from Europe or the United Kingdom." In this minute both the Governor and the planters thought that at last the Goverument had given way, and that the road was clear for the introduction of this much needed labor. The Marquis of Normanby at once wrote to the British part experience that former efforts have failed, and Marquis of Normanby at once wrote to the British Consul at Amoy, sending a copy of the minute, and evidently referring to the suject as if this last difficul-ty had been removed; and to show that this was his view, I quote the following extracts from his Lord-ship's despatch of 7th August to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—"I have the honor to inform your Lordship that my Government have at last de-cided to anotion the importation of Chieses laboracided to sanction the importation of Chinese laborers into this colony." "It appears to me that, on every ground, this is a desirable step for them to have taken. Without colored labor of some description it taken. Without colored labor of some description it would, I believe, be utterly impossible to continue the calitivation of sugar, or indeed of almost any of the tropical productions which may be found suitable for the northern port in of this colony; and I feel confident that, unless that description of labor can be processed from some quarter, in quantities sufficient to meet the domand, the inevitable result would be not would, I believe, be utterly impossible to continue the califivation of sugar, or indeed of almost any of the tropical productions which may be found suitable for the northern port in of this colony; and I feel confident that, unless that description of labor can be protected from some quarter, in quantities sufficient to meet the domand, the inevitable result would be not only the stoppage of all settlement in the north beyond the present limits, but also the ultimate shandard. yond the present limits, but also the ultimate abandon-ment of the sugar plantations now in existence, and the consequent ruin of the preprietors, besides the the consequent ruin of the propretors, besides the throwing out of employment of a large number of white men, who are now employed on the plantations at high wages." The naver from the Consul at Amoy and from Lord Carnarvon unfortunately found Lord Normannby translated to New Zealand, and his powerful advocacy being removed, and the appointment of an agent at Amoy being gointed out as necessary to give final effect to the otherwise complete arrangements, the Cabletet again brought into operation that powerful piece of "passive resistance," and the depatches from the Consul and the Secretary of State were returned to the Acting-Governor, with an intimation from the Colonial Secretary that "it had not been considered necessary to take any further action in the matter." His Excelturey, Mr. Cairins, however, thought it necessary to take any further action in the matter." His Excelturey, Mr. Cairins, however, thought it necessary to take any further action in the matter." His Excelturey, Mr. Cairins, however, thought it necessary to take any further action in the matter." His Excelturey, Mr. Cairins, however, thought it necessary to take any the running; and he accordingly addressed a minute to the Colonial Secretary dovertailing the history of the affect in a diminution of the above letter is evidently a member, the past would never have given us a Queen's Hospital, or a Hawalian that divers members of the Board of the sub-lated and in the matter, the second at leasure that he was not afraid of the procedule of the floath is would go the floath and write them out in full.

On the 9th inst, the day of my trial before the low. In the matter, for a distinct of the sub-late against me; the principal charge being the history of the a late of chronic apathy. Is there anything good in this world that is not a man select with the other was a selected by the man side with the other was not afraid of the procedule. On the 9th in the later, for that he can the take and write them out in full. On the 9th inst, the day of the m fair into his own term of office, and wanting to know what his advisers were going to do. To this the Colonial Secretary replies than he is not prepared "to advise that any action he taken in the matter beyond the recommendation conveyed in the minute of 30th July, 1874," of which he seeds Mr. Cairns a copy. His Executioney, atterly perplaced to know exactly what his Ministers are driving at, writes to that effect, but in the best-selected official phraseology, to Lord Caruaryon. The Administrator of the Government at Hongkoog then, in a despatch to Mr. Cairns of date 16th March last, appears upon the seems, suclosing an elaborate letter from the Consul at Canton, Brooks Robertson. Mr. Austin has no hesitation in Brucks Robertson. Mr. Austin has no besitation in saying that, with a good Government agoot in China. "you might establish a stream of free emigration which would be ample for all your wants." This which would be ample for all your wants." This the Govern r sent to the Colonial Secretary, and in polite terms insisting upon a definite ruply as to the policy of the flovernment, fairly brought them to hay at last; and to those who have watched the history of the matter for the two years of often of the present Administration, the following raply will—unless they are among the unfortunate sugar-growers, who all that time have been kept in a string—he replete with amosement:—

amesement:—
"Brisbane, 4th May, 1875.—The Colonial Secretary submits to his Excellency the Governor, as follows:—The Government never contemplated Chinese emigration to Queensland; on the contrary, when requested to appoint an agent in China for the purpose, they have always declined to do so. A perusal of the Excentive minute of the 30th July, 1874, shows that the minute contains simply an answer to the recent the first and on the minute contains simply an answer to the recent of what they should cut, and what they should drink, —bad they not lived too fast, their lives might have the first; and on its coming to be carefully contributed their lapments my little stock of medicines. But of what they should cut, and what they should drink, —bad they not lived too fast, their lives might have the first; and on its coming to be carefully a contributed to the first; and on its coming to be carefully a contributed to the same of the provious correspondence.

These answers are simply matter of fact, and the

A Human Rec-Hive.

The United Kingdom of England and Wales, Scotland and Ireland, with the Channel Islands thrown in, are only twice as large in area as the State of Illinois, but they are all the "world's workshop," and are supplying the unpoccupied parts of the habitable world not you have been good enough, upon the Earl of Car
To the Editor of the Hamation Gazette:

Sin.—Much has been said in the Advertiser and Gazette of late about physicians, doctors licensed and not licensed; and several allusions have been obviously made in reference to myself as a medical practice.

To the Editor of the Hamation Gazette:

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Mn. EDITOR: The remarks of "Malihini," and Common Sense" are quite interesting, and it is quite proper that the proposed steamer should be heard, or rather that the ring who propose to build it should be heard, and it is evident that " Common ense" is their advocate. Again, a community that ebbs and floods, but has never been wholly cut is expected to find the funds for carrying on the enerprise should be well advised of the intention of those who seem to handle the public purse strings.

The Government is supposed to be of and for the people, and the people are the tax payers; but I fear ing his case, I told him that he was a very sick man, The Government is supposed to be of and for the that this relation is not well understood by the rive-I understand that the community could hardly mancan financial panic of 1857, the Civil War, etc. | age the matter of public finance, and for that pur-The '57 crisis cut down British Emigration to pose His Majesty appoints individuals in whom he the United States from 126,005 in 1857, to 59 .- has confidence, to manage the public business, and these individuals are responsible to the people as represented in the Legislative Assembly. I lear that reduced it from 87,500 in 1860 to 49,764 in this has not been clearly understood by the irrespon-1861. The Irish famine forced it up from 82,- sible parties who would force responsible parties to 239 in 1846 to 142,154 in 1847, and 188,233 in do their bidding. The "Kilauca" has never paid as 1848, and 219,450 in 1849, and 230,885 in 1850.

Corresponding figures for the North American Colonies were 43, 439 in 1846, and 109,680 in 1847, when it suddenly dropped to 31,065 in 1847, when it suddenly dropped to 31,065 in 1847. to carry all the freight effered, and, admitting for the argument's sake that a new steamer is needed, I can see no reason for building a boat of six hund-red tons. Steamers have never succeeded in the su-gar carrying trade in other countries, and why should they in this? An inter island steamer is doubtless a luxury, in fact I am willing to admit this, then let those who enjoy the fuxury foot the bills. Taxes will without doubt increase fast enough for the necessities of the people. I facey I hear the ring say, "Well, what of that, we don't grumble at the taxes," but my experience has been that the few who are so anxious to build steamers are the least anxious to anxious to baild steamers are the least anxious to meet the Tax Assessor and his sequence the Collect-or. It might be well for those who propose to build the new boat, in fact who intend to commence at once, to give pause a while molil they ascertain from whence the \$150,000 is to come, and if they should

To the Editor of the Hawatian Gazette; DEAR SIR:-I should judge that the mawmish espondence of the P. C. Advertiser, had relieved himself of a good deal of wind and gas, on the subject of the building of a new steamer by Government machine factory, who are desirous of making a ontract for the machinery of a new steamer to be built here. However I pass him by, with the kindest whates for his prosperity, and although it may be a run long time, before he reaches his contenual birthday, ceiv I trust by that time he will become possessed of a little good sense.

I still assert that the Government has no right to build or run steamers or be engaged in any business in opposition to private enterprise, Does any one require a license to be taken out, for the conducting of all business, and a beavy amount to be paid for leave the teeming shores of Old England and same, that they should not be protected in their Do not Hawaiians believe it? I say yes—even to the worthy agent of the Kilaues. It may be said with some truth, that owing to the peculiar situation of all-irs, that a steamer is necessary for the better carrying out of the good service and public convenience. Now I would suggest, if it is my put, that the Government offera reasonable subaidy to any responsible party or parties who will undertake to run an Inter Island boat for a term of years. Failing in this, why not continue to run the Kitauea, she has certainly anawered our purpose very well and no doubt will continue to do it. It may be said, she is an old boat and needs heavy repairs, supposing she does, is it Americans believe it? Do not Germans believe it? Do not Hawaiians believe it? does not anybody beand needs heavy repairs, supposing she does, is it not better to put her in good repair, that to build a new and capacious boat that will cost the country \$125,000 and probably more—I should a say so nid I believe that every tax payer in the country is of the physicians. suggested that we endeavor to obtain immigrants, they regard the idea of obtaining laborers from China as more practicable than any content of the subject for a long period has been that of argent requirement on the part of the planters, and positive resistance on that of the Government, who persistently avoided the question rather than deal with it by a direct refusal to entertian Chinese immigration, and builty has been that of argent requirement on the subject for their action. On the 30th July, 1874, in The Council advise that his Excellency that the money be spent, and a huge debt incurred with the intention of having the money be spent, and a huge debt incurred with the intention of having the money appropriated expensive for their action. On the 30th July, 1874, it is "The Council advise that his Excellency the Governor be requested to communicate with the British Conrul at Amoy, inviting his attention to the Governor be requested to communicate with the British Conrul at Amoy, inviting his attention to the Governor be requested to communicate with the British Conrul at Amoy, inviting his attention to the Governor be requested to communicate with the British Conrul at Amoy, inviting his attention to the Governor be requested to communicate with the British Conrul at Amoy, inviting his attention to the Governor be requested to communicate with the British Conrul at Amoy, inviting his attention to the Council advise that his Excellency for the purpose of cultivating sugar), "with any intimation that any Chinese subjects brought into Queens for the country at heart, and are desired and would be under the protection of the law; also land would be under the protection of the law; also land would be under the protection of the law; also land would be under the protection of the law; also land would be under the protection of the law; also land would be under the protection of the law; also land would be under the protection of the law; also land would be under the protection of the law; also land would be unde

in the community who have their all invested in

MR. EDITOR.-A Writer in your contemporary of the 2d last., over the signature of F. B. H. suggests, in addition to a public library, a town hall, a reading room, and a bathing house. All these are desirable, no doubt, and in a community large enough to sustain them, the object could doubtless be attained. But, -ah these but's and if's, when Honolulu is concerned, - they have all been tried, and, in a great measure, failed. Those of us who have lived in Hopast experience that former efforts baye failed, and former libraries have been sold at auction to pay

And if the writer will just walk out on Nousnu
Avenue a few rods, just below the lower bridge, he
will see a very fine building, inscribed on its front
with "Glympie Club," where some of us used to

library of the Young Men's Christian Association, until something else is provided and it lan't a bad

class of which the author of the above setter is evidently a member, the past would never have given us a Queen's Hospital, or a Hawaiian Hotel, or the Honolulu Iron Works, or a steamer Kilauea, or numerous other benificent institutions which might be mentioned. The future would be pregnant with no grand probabilities in the shape of Reciprocity, etc. No, instead of rising and growing we should all depreciate before long into a community of clams, whose

richary made in reservence to mysers as a medical practitioner among the Hawaiians.

In your issue on the 29th uitt, it appears that a special effort has been used by the foreign members of the floard of Health to prove me guilty of malpractice, and that my license as a practicing physi-

inn ought to be taken away.

The scribe says that he gives the substance of the minutes of a meeting of the Board of Health held on the let rept.; but what he says is so garbled, and in the cause of humanity demand from me a brief state

ent of the case.
On the 12th of August, Mr. Poli was taken ill with fever, and sent his wife to Dr. Trousseau's drug store for a cathartie. He took the dose which operated powerfully all night, and passed into a regular diarrhosa, which he very unwisely allowed to run on for mediately for one of the foreign physicians. But he said no; he wished no physician but myself, and that I must not forsake him.

I immediately gave medicines to check the diarrhum; Dr Jayne's carminative balsam, and Dover's powder. I visited him three times that day—and on one occasion I rubbed his bowels thoroughly with pain killer, and gave him some to take inte hoiled milk, according to the direction, t culic pain, which had the desired effect. ment that day, I prescribed a rowroot and bulled milk. In the course of twenty-four hours his diarrhum was relieved; but his pulse continued very feeble—cold clammy ewest on his forehead, and a bad congh.

On Tuesday the 17th, I went and explained the case to Dr. McGrew, and asked what he would advise in such a case? He said, "get a pint of brandy and mix with it a quart of boiled milk, sweeten it with loaf-augar, and give a spoonful at a time, every half hour or so. Go," said he, "to Mr. Djilingham's store and have one of his clerks gel you a pint of brandy." I hastened to the store, but it being 12 o'clock, the

cterks had all gone to dinner but one.

Providentially, however, Dr. Cummings was in the store—and I told him about the case—and he kindly offered to go with me and see him. After examining him a while, he said—'If he was my patient would give him (so and so.") Then said I, please prescribe for him in my behalf. He prepared medicine in a tumbler, and directed to give a teaspoonful every hour. He also ordered beef-tea, and raw eggs beaten up in milk for nourishment. A native man whence the \$150,000 is to command to pause again be so fortunate as to find a benanza, to pause again until they can find some authorization for the disbursement of so much money on public account; for it is possible that the day is spent when individuals can arrogate to themselves the power conferred upon the Legislative Assembly.

Commons.

C present said he would obey the directions given. continued to fail and died about eight o'clock that evening. This is a brief account of my treatment of the case from Monday A. M., till he died on Wednes-

On Wednesday, the 1st of September, one of the foreign members of the Board of Health sent me word through Mr. Dillingham that I ought to return I say be certainly must be connected with some my license to proctice medicine to the Interior Dewould otherwise be made; for complaint had been made before the Board of Health that I gave Epsom salts to Poli, when sick with (yphoid fever, which had run him out of the world. Towards evening I re-ceived the following percenters unexplained note from the Minister of the Interior:

DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR. DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR. Benobulus September 1st, 1875.

Rav. L. Smith, Nassens, Henodala: —
Dear Nir.—I am directed by His Excellency the Minister of the Interior to request you to return to this office immediately the license to practice medicine granted you on the 27th of September, cease practicing from this time forward. I have the honor to be your ob't serv't,

Secretary Board of Health Feeling argured that there was a mistake some

sorely given me some right to feel myself competent to continue my medical labors among them. In very sifficult cases, I have consulted with some of our best

Honolulu, Sept. 6th, 1875.

To Ray. L. Surru: Sir.—The Board will hold a seeting on Wednesday, September 8th, at 10 a. m. at the Government House, room of the Minister of

at the Government House, room of the Amster of Interior, to listen to your request; you will therefore come prepared to plead your own cause.

Yours respectfully, W. L. MORHONUA.

I then went in person to the Interior office, but all the information that I could get, either from the Minister or his Scribe was, that Dr. McGrew was my

After this I had two interviews with Dr. McGrew one on the side-walk, and the other in his office. I asked him if he had made a statement before the Board of Health, that in my treatment of Poli's case I had given him opsom salts? He said yes; that he had said nothing behind my back that he would not say to my face. "I said that when you called to get

meet for the practice of gymnastics, and where we all sunk some money, when the thing was wound to Dr. Trousseau's drug store for a cathurtic, and it cation informing him that there were persons in town threatening to prosecute him in the sum of ren thousand dellars for libet, in case the Board of Health should take away my license; he said however

is difficult to understand, unless because they saw that the spoom salfs were all dissolving, and they wished something substantial to fall back upon. But as the statements of the Board of Health are incorrect in both cases, I will mention some facts in relation to

before long into a community of clams, whose highest felicity would be to go down onto Fisherman's Point at low tide and "bask in the mud, in the sun."

[Written for the firstet.]

The Lamp.

The lamp had been lighted and left for an hour or two. When wanted, it was found to be in a sad condition. The chimney was blackened and almost filled with soot, and the fisme was very faint. It was nigh unto death. The wick had been left a little loo high, and it had been living too fast.

So have I seem men strong and excellent, but fond of high living, and in the midst of their days the apriogs of life became disordered and choked, and springs of life became disordered and choked and springs of life

But my good friend, the Hon. John II, very soon re-

But my good friend, the Ron. John II, very soon re-stored the five dollars to ma.

In reference to the prosecution for manelaughter, I will say, that a native man living in the family of a Mr. Stuart, died of lock-jaw—not by bleeding to death, as in the report of the Board of Health,) and as I bled him in the arm a week or ten days previous, an attempt was made to prove that this bleeding had been the cause of his death. Several physicians, in-cluding Drs. Judd and Hillebrand, also His Ex. R. C. Wyllie were called in to examine the case; and C. Wyllis were called in to examine the case; and they, every one, declared that the opening of the vein had been done in a perfect manner, and that the wound was perfectly healed.

At my trial before the Pollos Court, some five or

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN CHAMBERS, CIRCUIT JUBGE, SECOND I JUDICIAL DESCRIPT, Marwalan Inducts. In the matter of the estate of His Ex. P. NaBAQLELUA, of In-halms, Math, thorsand. Or hearing and filling the petition of Kik Nabautium and

the hearing and filling the petition of Kin National Mark Fanny Koming Rainfordings, previous that the hear will said coefficient of Rich Str. P. Mathadalam, of Latina Mand, H. L. decembed, he admitted to produce, and that letters testimentary be issued to the publishes, and that local under the will:

It is ordered, that W. W.D.N.E.NDA. This hidday of NOV 274-BNR, 1875, at 19 A. M. at the Court House in Enhance, he and the some is hearly no apart as the time and paper for invaring the unit petition and any ospections that may be offered thereto; and all presums interested in the unit metate, are horsely manual a statem.

All R. FORNANDER,

Climited Jungs 2nd Jost Energy.

AHR. FORNANDA Chemit Judge 2nd Jost Do.

INLANUS - In Produce, In the matter of the AL Late of Honolulu, Calm, decreased, intechanters, before Mr. Junko Harris. Oeder of

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAHAN

cureties from all further prepositionity as such Assumptions.

It is ordered, that Monday, the intelest of November, A. B. 1973, at ten o'clock a. M., before the entil Justice at Chambers, in the Court House, at Homolom, be used the same thereby in appointed as the time and piace for leasting salt perition and accounts, and that all persons interposted may then and there appear and show mans. If any tree have, why the same almost on the granted, and may present evidence us to who are entitled to the same from the published to the Hawaiian tamete, now appear printed and published in the Hawaiian tamete, now appear printed and published in the Hawaiian tamete, now appear printed and published in Henolaide. For three structures works previous to the time thereon appeared for mid-hawaiian. Bated at Pronolaide, H. L., this list day of represented. D. 1875.

Altred:

Walter H. Small, Cherk of the respective court. Making Malters.

SUPREME COURT OF THE HAWAILAN SHANNIS IN PRODUCT OF THE HAWAILAN SHANNIS IN Probate. In the mariler of the estate of JORN MOOTH, introf Honofrin, decemed intestate. Or realing and filling the petition of S. R. Pade of and Honofrin, the attributering of the sease of John Months, inte of raid Honofrin, the similarization of the sease of John Months, into of raid Honofrin, the consect of John Months, into of raid Honofrin, the similarization of the sease of John Months, into of raid Honofrin, the similarization of the sease of John Months in the John Months in the sease of John Months i

real estate.

It is further destored that a copy of this under he published at least three successive weaks before the said day of hearing in the English and Hawaiian inspinger, in the Hawaiian (martie and Kaukon, newspapers positioned in Housellin afterwald.

A. FRANCES FUDO.

Trades Successive Copyri

Honolniu, 19th September, 1975.

Notice to Creditors.

Estate of William Hospiti Kanawal, deer'd,

VOTICE IS HERRBY GIVEN THAT THE

madersigned, Advancementary of the above Escale will apply in the Hon. Charles C. Harris, Justice of the supreme Court, offing in Products, on Yell United Y the Plat. day of October 1875; at 10 o'clock A. M., for the allowance of his accounts as such Administrator and the discrepance from further exponentially; and all creditors of said Estate are hereby northed to send in their claims in the said Administrator, previous to that date.

Administrator of the Estate of W. H. Kantwed, decount. Honolulu, Spet. 14, 1873.

Marshal's Sale.

BY VIRTUE OF A WRIT OF EXECUTION

I issued out of the Supreme Court of Law and Equ the suit of H. H. Standey, posiumit, the 1982 on, ago Pahukula Stevena, defendant, I have levied apon

Bile, and interest of the same overcome in the control power of the same of th

The above Sate is postponed to MATURDAY, carry man

D. DATTON, Deputy Marshall, Hosobalu, Oct. 1st. 1872.

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Honolnin, Sept. 26, 1875.

At my trial before the Pollee Court, some five or six Honolulu doctors were present, and were individually asked by the Atturney General, if in 'all their practice, they had ever known feek jaw to follow from bleeding in the arm? And they individually said no; but Dr. McKibbin, Sr., such as bedieved he had read of one. There being no evidence of guilt, the case was quashed by the proceeding Attorney entering a solle prox. The court than adjourned without a verdict of any kind; and no piedge or promise was demanded of the zecused.

Some parts of the extracts of the minutes of my examination are so twisted, garbled and metamorphosed, as to make me appear quite ridiculous. But I shall now pass over them all without cate or comment, except one.

I shall now pass over them all without note or comment, except one.

To the question: "Do you not understand the requirements of the law on the subject, that a practitioner must present proof of medical qualifications and have a certificate from the Board of Health to that effect from the Minister of Interior?" To this question I made no reply. My silence they construed to be ignorance of the law. But so far from being ignorant of the law. I remember destinctly when the law was first promulgated. And I said at the time, "that law now has been enseted to precent me from practing medicine among the natives in Honoinla." But my parishioners, knowing my sympathies and willingness to prescribe for them in cases of sickness, have repeatedly petitioned the Legislature to allow me to practice medicine among them, but without success.

HOW I OBTAINED MY LICENSE. HOW I OBTAINED MY LICENSE.

The members of the Board of Health wished to The members of the Board or results winder to know how I obtained my license. And I told them that when Dr. N. G. Clark, Secretary of the A. B.C. F.M., Boston, was here in 1870, (he being afficied with a bad cough), I stepped into my office and pre-pared a phial of cough medicing, such as I often make for my own family and others, and requested him to sip that a little, and perhaps it would resieve him Sometime afterward, he said to me. "Dr. him. Sometime afterward, he said to me, "Dr. Smith, I have tried a variety of medicines since I fert Boston, but I have found nothing equal to this." This led me to remark that my church and congrega-tion were very anxious that I should prescribe for them in cases of sickness; and that they had petitioned the Legislature several years in success praying them to give me a license to practice medi-cine, but without success. "Well," said Dr. Clark, "I will go and have a talk with the Minister of the "I will go and have a talk with the Minister of the Interior, for I think I can persuade him to give you a license." Before he left for Boston, I heard that he had had two or three interviews with Dr. Hutchison on the subject. And one day Dr. J. W. Smith, of Koloz, brought me a message from Dr. Clark, saying, the way is prepared for you to get a license to practice medicine. Some few weeks after that, Dr. J. Mott Smith informed me that Dr. Hutchison would like to see me at his office. Calling there, the doctor like to see me at his office. Calling there, the doctor asked me if I would not like to have a license to practice among the natives? I told him I should like it if it was in his power to give me one. He said it was in his power, and he would do so. Accordingly he then and there, on the 27th of September, 1878. gave me a license to practice medicine in the district of Honelulu, Hawaiian Islands, And I am not aware that my conduct has been such that it ought to be taken away.

The foreign members of the present Board of

Health have advised His Ex. W. L. Moshonus Minister of the Interior, to take it from me. H Excellency is of age, and in a position to confirm r annul the doings of his predecessor, and I patient Respectfully andmitted. Lowers Smith.

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